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FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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## Week in Headlines

**International**

Soviet Premier Khrushchev started U.S. visit.

Unmanned Soviet rocket hit moon.

USSR proposed international conference on Laotian fighting.

Communist Chinese incursions reported in Bhutan & Sikkim.

**United States**

Congress adjourned after voting foreign aid funds, a new housing bill and higher gasoline taxes, authorizing higher government bond interest rates and overriding an Eisenhower veto (of the public works bill) for the first time.

# WORLD AFFAIRS

## EAST-WEST RELATIONS

### *Khrushchev Visits U.S.*

**Welcome at Capital.** Soviet Premier Khrushchev was welcomed by Pres. Eisenhower Sept. 15 as he arrived at Andrews Air Force Base, Md., near Washington, for an unprecedented 2-week visit to the U.S.

Khrushchev, accompanied by Mrs. Khrushchev, other members of his family,* Foreign Min. Gromyko & an entourage of high Soviet officials,† landed at 12:24 p.m. after a 12-hour 20-minute flight from Moscow aboard a TU-114 turbojet airliner.

(His arrival in the U.S. was preceded by the USSR's announcement Sept. 14 that a Soviet rocket had hit the moon.)

In a brief airport statement, Khrushchev asserted that he came to America "with an open heart and good intentions" to "learn about the life of the industrious & enterprising American people."‡ Citing the U.S. & USSR's victorious wartime alliance against Nazi Germany, Khrushchev declared that under "peaceful conditions we have even more reasons for friendship & cooperation between the people of our countries." Although boastful of the Soviet lunar probe, Khrushchev expressed "no doubt" that U.S. scientists soon would duplicate the feat.

Greeting Khrushchev, Pres. Eisenhower said he looked forward to a "full & frank exchange of views" on "unresolved international questions." Mr. Eisenhower expressed hopes that Khrushchev would achieve a better understanding of the American people during his visit and "come to see & believe these truths"—that Americans "have no ill will toward any other people, that they covet no territory, no additional power, nor do they seek to interfere in the internal affairs of any other nation."

The President accompanied Khrushchev & Mrs. Khrushchev in an open limousine for the 15-mile trip to Washington & to the Blair House guest residence to be used by the Khrushchevs while at the capital. An estimated 200,000 persons quietly watched the Soviet motorcade pass through Washington with little overt hostility. A security force of several thousand Washington police, secret servicemen & soldiers guarded the Khrushchev entourage.

**White House Talks.** Mr. Eisenhower & Khrushchev held their first political conversation later Sept. 15 in the White House. They conferred privately for 15 minutes after nearly 2 hours of discussions in which participants included: Vice Pres. Nixon, State Secy. Herter, U.S. Amb.-to-USSR Llewellyn E. Thompson & U.S. Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr.; Foreign Min. Gromyko, Soviet Amb.-to-U.S. Mikhail A. Menshikov & Alexsandr A. Soldatov of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's American Dept.

A communiqué issued after the White House talks said Mr. Eisenhower & Khrushchev had "reviewed the relationship between the 2 countries & exchanged views in general terms on international problems." The talks were described as "friendly & frank." Mr. Eisenhower & Khrushchev were said to have agreed to hold detailed discussions of U.S.-Soviet relations Sept. 25-27 at Camp David, Md., after Khrushchev returned to Washington from a tour of the U.S.

Following their talks, the President & Khrushchev boarded a Marine Corps helicopter on the White House lawn for a brief aerial tour of Washington & its suburbs.

Khrushchev & Mrs. Khrushchev were the guests of Pres. & Mrs. Eisenhower at a White House dinner Sept. 15. In a toast to Khrushchev, Mr. Eisenhower said: The U.S. & USSR had "a very special obligation to the entire world because of our strength. . . . It is vital that we understand each other better." "We must make it our common purpose" to "better lead—between us—this world into . . . peace & prosperity."

Khrushchev replied that he had come to the U.S. to seek peace because "our countries are much too strong," and "if we quarrel, then not only our countries can suffer colossal damage but the other countries of the world will also be involved in a world shambles." "Our countries," he said, "have different social systems. We believe our system to be better—and you believe yours to be better. But . . . we should not bring quarrels out onto the arena of open struggle. Let history judge which of us is right."

**Peace Effort Asked.** In an address Sept. 16 to the National Press Club in Washington, Khrushchev called for a concerted peace effort by the U.S. & USSR to prevent the world from being "covered with ashes & graves."

Khrushchev said the "best" & "most reliable way" to make war impossible would be to "place all states, without exception, in conditions where they would have no means of conducting war, or in other words, to solve the problem of disarmament." He conceded that the disarmament question would be difficult to settle because it "affects the most sensitive interests of states—the interests of their security—and invades the field of secret information that any state would find it hard to surrender, especially in a situation marked by international tensions & mutual suspicions."

He said he would present a new world disarmament plan when he addressed the UN Sept. 18.

Khrushchev reiterated Soviet appeals for settlement of the German problem through unification negotiations by the 2 German states. He emphasized Soviet fears that Germany, which had been responsible for 2 world wars, could become the cause of a nuclear war. Khrushchev again appealed for substantial increases in U.S.-Soviet trade, which, he said, was so low that a year's exchanges could be "carried by 2 ships." He answered a variety of questions from newsmen

*Family group included daughters Yuliya Gontar & Rada N. Adzhubei, son Sergei N. Khrushchev, son-in-law Alexei I. Adzhubei, 35, editor of Izvestia. (A family portrait in Moscow newspapers Sept. 13 revealed that Khrushchev had 5 children, not 4 as previously believed. Elena, 21, was the only child of Khrushchev & Mrs. Nina Khrushchev, his 2d wife. His first wife died in the mid-1930s, and a son, Leonid, was killed in World War II.)

†Officials accompanying Khrushchev included: Vyacheslav P. Yelyutin, Higher Education Min.; Georgi A. Zhukov, chrmn. of State Com. for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; Vasily S. Yemelyanov, chief of Main Administration for the Peaceful Use of Atomic Energy; Nikolai A. Tikhonov, chrmn. of Dnepropetrovsk Economic Council; A. M. Markov of the Health Ministry; Mikhail A. Sholokhov, 54, novelist; G. R. Shwisky, A. S. Shevchenko & V. F. Grubyakov, Khrushchev's assistants; V. S. Lebedev, Mrs. Khrushchev's aide; Oleg A. Troyanovsky, translator; Pavel A. Satyukov, editor of Pravda; Leonid F. Ilyichev, head of State Agitprop (Agitation & Propaganda) service; Alexsandr A. Soldatov, chief of Foreign Affairs Ministry's American Dept.; A. A. Tupolev, son of plane designer Andrei N. Tupolev. Russian officials who arrived in the capital earlier included: V. M. Vinogradov, chief of Foreign Trade Ministry; Mikhail A. Kharlamov, chief of Foreign Affairs Ministry's Press Dept.; F. F. Molochkov, Foreign Affairs Ministry's chief of protocol.

‡The Soviet Union stopped jamming Voice of America broadcasts Sept. 15—for the first time since Apr. 1949—just as Khrushchev left for Washington. The Voice had announced that it would carry Khrushchev's major U.S. speeches.

**REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes**

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and explained in one reply that his statement that capitalists would be "buried" was meant figuratively to represent his belief in the eventual victory of communism.

Khrushchev met with 25 Senators later Sept. 16 at the invitation of Chrmn. J. W. Fulbright (D., Ark.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. His talk with the Senators was described as frank but hampered by his refusal to discuss "other countries," ostensibly due to an agreement with Pres. Eisenhower that the meeting would be limited to U.S.-Soviet relations. Khrushchev reiterated Soviet offers to withdraw troops from Eastern Europe if the U.S. agreed to a similar withdrawal from Western Europe and to liquidation of its foreign-base network. He stressed, however, that "much depends upon the United States" if the European & disarmament problems were to be settled.

Khrushchev & Mrs. Khrushchev, who had visited the Agricultural Dept.'s Beltsville, Md. research center earlier Sept. 16 with Agriculture Secy. Ezra Taft Benson, were hosts to Pres. & Mrs. Eisenhower at a Soviet Embassy dinner later that day.

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**'Ike' Reports on Europe.** Pres. Eisenhower, in a radio-TV report on his talks with Western European leaders, had expressed hope Sept. 10 that his talks with Khrushchev would "reveal new opportunities for practical progress toward the removal of some of the causes of world tensions."

The President said his talks with British Prime Min. Macmillan, French Pres. de Gaulle & West German Chancellor Adenauer had shown the Western nations to be united "on fundamental issues" & in support of NATO. Mr. Eisenhower declared that in his discussion with Khrushchev of possible terms for settling East-West differences, "no principle or fundamental interest will be placed upon any auction block." He particularly stressed his intention of maintaining the Western legal & defensive position in Berlin.

Mr. Eisenhower asserted that while Khrushchev's trip to the U.S. was not "merely a ceremonial visit," it did not constitute a summit conference nor an effort to reach "definitive agreements." In a presumed reference to British Prime Min. Macmillan's reported willingness to hold an East-West summit meeting under present conditions, Mr. Eisenhower stressed that "any agreement to hold a summit meeting must be based upon the certainty that our status & rights in Berlin be respected" and "some clear Soviet indication . . . that serious negotiations will bring about real promise of reducing the causes of world tensions."

(In an address to the American Dental Assn. in N.Y., Vice Pres. Nixon declared Sept. 14 that there were grounds for hope that Khrushchev's visit would have a good affect on world relations. Nixon said frank talks with U.S. leaders would provide Khrushchev with a clear picture of the U.S.' power & policies to offset the distortions created by the "wall of secrecy & suspicion" surrounding the Soviet leadership. Nixon, in a TV interview Sept. 13 with Rep. Harold C. Ostertag [R., N.Y.], had said U.S. leaders would have "no illusions" about the value of any agreements reached with Khrushchev. The USSR, he charged, had broken 50 of 52 U.S.-USSR agreements concluded since 1933, including the 1955 Geneva summit accord.)

## SPACE

**Soviet Rocket Hits Moon.** Soviet scientists succeeded Sept. 14 in implanting on the moon the first known object ever sent by man from the earth to another astronomical body. They did this via a multi-stage rocket launched from an undisclosed location in the Soviet Union at about 1 p.m. Moscow time Sept. 12. The rocket's 390.2-kg. (859.8-lb.) spherical instrument package struck the surface of the moon at 2 minutes & 24 seconds past midnight Sept. 14 Moscow time after traveling 236,875 miles.

The launching & the impact on the moon were announced in official Soviet statements Sept. 12 & 14.

To escape the earth's gravitational pull, the rocket's final stage had to exceed what the Sept. 12 announcement described as "the 2d cosmic speed of 11,200 meters [about 7 miles] a second." This final stage was described as "a guided rocket weighing 1,511 kg. [3,342 lb.] without fuel" but with the 849.8-lb. hermetically-sealed instrument container. This container, "filled with gas" & equipped for "automatic regulation of temperature," was separated from the last stage after the escape from the earth's pull.

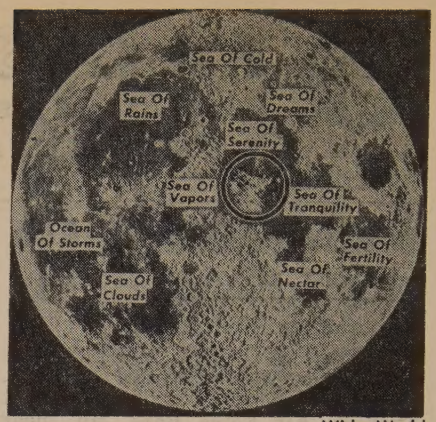
The Sept. 12 announcement said the rocket would provide data for "research in the magnetic pole of the earth & the magnetic poles of the moon, the radiation around the earth, the intensity & variation in intensity of cosmic radiation, the heavy nucleus of cosmic radiation & the gas components of interplanetary substance, & to study meteor particles." It carried a radio transmitting on frequencies of 20.003 & 19.997 megacycles, a transmitter operating on frequencies of 19.993 & 39.986 megacycles & a transmitter operating on a 183.6-megacycle frequency.

Both announcements said the rocket carried to the moon metal "pennants" inscribed with the USSR's name & coat of arms and the date Sept. 1959.

The Sept. 14 statement said the transmitters "ceased to function at the moment of the collision" with the moon and that "the program of scientific observations has been completed."

The instrument container's speed on hitting the moon was estimated at about 7,400 mph. En route, the rocket emitted a sodium cloud as "an artificial comet" at 42 seconds past 9:39 p.m. Sept. 12.

Soviet scientists at a Moscow press conference Sept. 14 said all instruments had worked "normally" until impact. They were unable to tell whether the last stage of the rocket had followed the container to the moon's surface or had passed the moon. They confirmed that the rocket & its equipment had been sterilized to avoid contaminating the moon with microbes from the earth & thereby complicating future study of possible pre-life processes on the moon. [See p. 176C-E2]




Wide World

**Soviet rocket hit moon Sept. 14 in area outlined by circle, according to Russian scientists. Composite photo, made by Lick Observatory in Aug. 1958, shows moon with North Pole at top, South Pole at bottom. Expanses labeled "seas" are assumed to be dry dust or rock.**

**Link to Khrushchev Visit.** Political & diplomatic observers speculated that the rocket shot to the moon probably had been timed by the Russians for propaganda purposes to coincide with Premier Khrushchev's visit to the U.S. Khrushchev said at the National Press Club in Washington Sept. 16, however, that it only was "a simple but a pleasant . . . coincidence." To still doubts, he suggested that his hearers ask "your own scientists . . . whether it is possible . . . to set the launching of a rocket to the moon to some particular date."

Khrushchev, in his National Press Club talk, derided fears that the Russians might claim possession of the moon. He said the question "reflects capitalist psychology, of a person thinking in terms of private ownership." He said he represented "a socialist country, where the word 'mine' had long receded . . . and the word 'our' has taken its place. . . . When we . . . achieved this great thing, we look upon this as . . . the victory not only of our country but of all countries of all mankind."

Khrushchev presented to Pres. Eisenhower at the White House Sept. 15 a 3- or 4-inch model of the spherical instrument container that had hit the moon. The sphere contained replicas of the metal "pennants" the actual container had carried to the moon.

**Manned Flight to Wait.** Khrushchev said in his National Press Club talk

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Sept. 16 that the USSR had no immediate plans for rocketing a man to the moon "because we value human life." "We would only consider sending a man to the moon when the technical possibilities are achieved," Khrushchev said. "But they have not been achieved, I believe, so far."

Soviet scientists agreed at a Moscow press conference Sept. 14 that there was no Soviet plan to try to send a man into space in the "near future," that this was not a matter of "the next few months."

**Nixon Claims 3 Failures.** Vice Pres. Nixon said in New York Sept. 13 that the Soviets had "failed 3 times in the last 2 weeks" to send a rocket to the moon. He said the source of his information had to remain secret. [See p. 256G2-D3]

Soviet scientists said at a Moscow press conference Sept. 14 that it was "difficult to comment" on Nixon's statement. Yevgeni K. Fedorov of the Soviet Academy of Science told the reporters, however, that "there were no false starts."

## ASIA

**USSR Asks Laos Conference.** The Soviet Govt. called Sept. 14 for an international conference on the fighting in Laos. An official statement issued via Tass news agency proposed that the conference be "called without delay by the countries that attended the 1954 Geneva Conference on Indo-China" (the U.S., USSR, Britain, France, Red China, South Viet Nam, Laos, Cambodia & North Viet Nam) to hear a report on Laos from the Intl. Supervisory & Control Comm. for Laos, established in 1954.

The USSR denounced as illegal & an "obvious violation of the . . . [UN] Charter" the UN Security Council decision to send an investigating body to Laos. It said the Laotian strife must be settled "within the framework of the [1954] Geneva agreements, which provide the foundations for peace & security in Indo-China."

**U.S. Rejects Plan.** The Soviet proposal was rejected by the U.S. State Dept. Sept. 15 as "unnecessary & disruptive" in view of the dispatch of a UN inquiry group to Laos. The U.S. statement asserted that solution of the Laotian fighting was "not to be found in international conferences but in the cessation of intervention & subversion" by Laotian Communist rebels supported by North Viet Nam. It charged that the crisis had been caused by "Laos Communists & their supporters," who sought to disrupt Laos' stability in order to further Red "expansionist designs" in Asia.

(The UN Security Council Subcom. on Laos arrived in Vientiane Sept. 15.)

**Rebels Offer Talks.** A Laotian rebel leader, Gen. Kayson, said Sept. 10 that the rebels were prepared to "hold talks & consultations" with the Laotian Govt. if Premier Phoui Sananikone "sincerely desires" a peaceful solution.

Kayson, ex-Pathet Lao defense minister & leading member of the Neo Lao Haksat Party, fixed the following terms for negotiation of the Laos crisis: (1) withdrawal of U.S. troops & weapons from Laos; (2) halting of military operations against the rebels; (3) reactivation of the Intl. Control Comm. for Laos; (4) release of Prince Souphanouvong & other imprisoned Neo Lao Haksat leaders.

(The rebel offer to negotiate was repeated in messages addressed to UN Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld, General Assembly Pres. Charles Malik & Security Council Pres. Egidio Ortona Sept. 11 & broadcast by Hanoi radio Sept. 15.)

**Red Attacks Reported.** Laotian Army communiqués reported Sept. 10 that North Viet Namese troops had crossed into Laos and had attacked 3 posts in Phongasly province Sept. 8.

(North Viet Nam Sept. 10 denied previous Laotian charges that 4,000 North Viet Namese troops had invaded Laos with the support of artillery fire from North Viet Nam.)

Rebel forces were said to have attacked Laotian posts Sept. 9 in the central provinces of Savannakhet & Khammouane, an area occupied by Viet Namese refugees believed sympathetic to the Communists. 3 rebel battalions based in the Muong Peu area near North Viet Nam were reported Sept. 11 to have attacked & beseiged an important Laotian outpost recaptured Sept. 9 at Muong Son, in western Samneua province. This seige was reported ended Sept. 14, and rebels were said to have attacked another Govt. post at Muong Hiem, 42 miles southwest of Samneua. [See pp. 285B1-286G1]

**Chinese in Bhutan, Sikkim.** New Delhi dispatches reported Sept. 3 that Communist Chinese forces were continuing their violations of the northern Indian frontier and had entered Bhutan & Sikkim.

The Press Trust of India reported that Chinese troops had penetrated the Ladakh area of India adjacent to Jammu & Kashmir, had occupied the Ladakh territories of Aksai Chih, Chang Thang & Hanle and were threatening the Indian border post of Chushul. Other Chinese forces were said to have occupied the Indian enclave of Minsar, 100 miles inside Tibet, and to have probed into northeastern Bhutan & northern Sikkim. Unconfirmed reports said Indian troops had been sent to the Himalayan passes of Nathu La & Jelap La, guarding mountain routes from Tibet to Sikkim & India. [See p. 279G1]

Prime Min. Jigme Dorji of Bhutan told newsmen in New Delhi Sept. 15 that Bhutanese were "a little worried but not unduly panicky" about Chinese Communist claims to northern Bhutan. He said Chinese troops had disarmed royal representatives in an enclave of 8 Bhutanese villages in Tibetan territory but had not occupied the villages. He said Indian Prime Min. Nehru had agreed to help build a road network linking Bhutan with India & giving it access to the outside world for the first time.

Maharaja Kumar, heir-apparent to the Sikkim throne, said at a Calcutta news conference Sept. 5 that Sikkim was expanding its Tibetan border defenses and manning a warning system with retired Indian Army radiomen.

**Red China Charges Aggression.** Nehru disclosed Sept. 4 that a Communist Chinese note delivered the previous day had accused India of "aggression" and had demanded Indian evacuation of "one or 2 areas which they claim to be Chinese territory." Nehru said he was prepared to negotiate minor revisions of the Indian-Tibetan border but that the "broad MacMahon line" defining the frontier "has to be accepted." He described the Chinese-Indian controversy as "rather absurd" and said it was "not a question of 2 or 3 miles of territory but [of] national prestige & self-respect."

(Chinese claims included nearly 22,000 square miles of territory in India's North East Frontier Agency.)

In a 2d note delivered to India Sept. 8 & made public the next day, Communist Chinese Premier Chou En-lai accused India of "trespassing & provocations" on the Tibetan frontier but offered "friendly negotiations" to end the dispute. Chou said China never had recognized the MacMahon line but had "strictly abided" by it and merely had disarmed Indian troops that "started pressing forward steadily" during the Tibetan rebellion. He charged that Indian troops had occupied Longju, Yasher, Shatze, Khinzemane & Tamaden, "all of which are Chinese [Tibetan] territory." Indian troops in Longju, he said, had "launched armed attacks on Chinese frontier guards at Migyitun," forcing the Chinese to shoot "in self-defense."

(Indian officials confirmed a Times of India report Sept. 9 that 500 Chinese troops had attacked Indian positions in Longju Aug. 25 and had occupied the area when the Indians ran out of ammunition.)

Apparently recognizing India's status as protector of Sikkim & Bhutan, Chou declared "once again that China is willing to live together in friendship with Sikkim & Bhutan . . . and has always respected the proper relations between them & India."

Nehru told the Indian Parliament Sept. 10 that he would have to study the intent of Chou's note "because I do not know how the Chinese mind works."

In a report to the Standing Com. of the Chinese Natl. People's Congress (Parlt.), Chou Sept. 11 reiterated his willingness to maintain the traditional Indian-Tibetan frontier and to settle the current differences through negotiation. Chinese Foreign Min. Chen Yi told the Standing Com. Sept. 13 that India had "used 2-faced tactics" in its Tibetan border policies.

**Nehru Rejects Claims.** Nehru told the Indian Parlt. Sept. 12 that India was willing to discuss minor revisions of its northern borders but rejected Chinese claims to Indian territory.

Nehru said that "this Chinese claim, which was vaguely set down in maps," now had been "definitely stated" and was "much more serious" than initial border incursions had indicated. China, Nehru said, had presented claims "which it is quite impossible for India ever to accept, whatever the consequences. . . . There is no question of mediation, conciliation or arbitration

about that." He disclosed that Chinese currently occupied Indian territory only along the Sinkiang-Tibet road in Ladakh and at Longju, in the North East Frontier Agency.

Nehru said India had "undertaken the defense of Sikkim & Bhutan, and anything that happens on their borders is the same as if it happened on the borders of India."

(An Indian Govt. White Paper issued Sept. 7 disclosed that a Communist Chinese note had repudiated the MacMahon line Jan. 23 as a "product of British policy of aggression against the Tibet region of China." Signed by Chou, it asserted that the "Sino-Indian boundary had never been formally delimitated" or agreed to by the Chinese & Indian Govts.)

Nehru had told Parlt. Sept. 10 that Chinese claims against India had grown "gradually more rigid" during the past weeks. Nehru disclosed that 4 Chinese notes delivered Sept. 2 & 7 had accused India of "aggression" by stationing patrols at points in the North East Frontier Agency & the Bara Hoti area of Uttar Pradesh.

**USSR Asks Border Talks.** The Soviet Govt. called on China & India Sept. 9 to settle their "frontier incident" in "the spirit of friendship."

A statement issued by Tass in the name of "leading Soviet quarters" appealed to Chinese & Indian leaders to thwart efforts to divide the Asian states and intensify the cold war "just before the exchange of visits between Soviet Premier Khrushchev & Pres. Eisenhower." It charged that "certain political circles & the press in the West . . . especially in the United States" were trying to use the Chinese-Indian dispute to "create obstacles" to reducing world tension.

(Nehru flew to Kabul Sept. 14 for a 4-day visit to Afghanistan and talks with Premier Sardar Mohammed Daud. The 2 leaders reaffirmed their policies of neutralism & nonalignment in Kabul speeches reported Sept. 15.)

**Dalai Lama Appeals to UN.** The exiled Dalai Lama formally appealed to UN Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld Sept. 9 for "immediate intervention" by the UN to save Tibet from destruction by the Chinese Communists.

The Dalai Lama's message urged the UN General Assembly to resume its consideration of the Tibetan issue begun when China invaded Tibet in 1950. It charged Communist China with the following "offenses against the universal laws of international conduct": (1) the seizure of Tibetans' property; (2) the forcing of men, women & children into "labor gangs"; (3) "cruel & inhuman measures for . . . sterilizing Tibetan men & women with the view to the total extermination of the Tibetan race"; (4) the massacre of "thousands of innocent people"; (5) the "murder of leading citizens of Tibet"; (6) efforts to "destroy our religion & culture."

In a statement released in New Delhi Aug. 30, the Dalai Lama had appealed to the UN & "civilized countries" to aid "our cause."

Addressing the Indian Council of World Affairs in New Delhi, the Dalai Lama rejected Nehru's objections to an appeal for UN action on Tibet.

U.S. support for "the initiative of the Dalai Lama in bringing the plight of the Tibetan people directly to the attention of the United Nations" was announced by the State Dept. Sept. 10. The U.S. statement urged a UN hearing for the Dalai Lama but did not indicate a renunciation of the U.S.' traditional view that Tibet was an autonomous area under Chinese suzerainty.

# NATIONAL AFFAIRS

## CONGRESS

**Adjournment.** The first session of the 86th Congress adjourned Sept. 15. A House-approved adjournment resolution was adopted by the Senate at 6:24 a. m. after an all-night session. The 86th Congress' 2d session was to open Jan. 6, 1960.

**Foreign Aid & Civil Rights.** The final measure adopted before adjournment Sept. 15 was a compromise $3,626,718,137 catch-all appropriations bill (HR8385) that carried $3,225,813,000 for the mutual security program or $704,182,000 less than Pres. Eisenhower had requested.

The bill contained a rider extending the life of the Civil Rights Commission for 2 years beyond its Nov. 9, 1959 expiration date and appropriating $500,000 for it. The CRC extension was added to the funds bill by a 71-18 Senate vote and accepted by a 221-81 House vote Sept. 15. The lengthy Sept. 14-15 overnight session was caused by a Senate effort—fought by Southerners—to adopt more-comprehensive rights legislation.† An agreement to settle for the CRC extension was made after Senate Democratic leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.) & Senate GOP leader Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.) gave assurance that civil rights legislation would be brought to the floor about Feb. 15, 1960. [See pp. 289D2, E1, 272G2-A3]

The mutual aid appropriation provided: **$1.3 billion for military assistance,** including $477,152,000 for Europe, $7,379,000 for Africa, $411,988,000 for the Near East & South Asia, $567,244,000 for the Far East, $96,465,000 for Latin America, $237,899,000 for nonregional projects. **$695 million for defense support aid** to South Korea, Formosa, South Viet Nam, Laos, Cambodia, Philippines, Thailand, Pakistan, Iran, Turkey, Greece & Spain (the latter to get at least $45 million). $550 million for the Development Loan Fund. $150 million for technical cooperation. $30,000 for the UN expanded technical aid program. $1,200,000 for the Organization of American States (plus $300,000 from unobligated fiscal 1959 funds). $245 million in special assistance, including $35 million for malaria eradication, $5 million for community water development, $1 million for health research, $5 million to aid U.S. schools abroad. $50 million in local currency for the projected American Research Hospital for Children at the University of Krakow, Poland. $7,371,000 for the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (plus a $4,829,000 unobligated carryover). $1,100,000 for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees to continue unfinished programs of the UN Refugee Fund, which ended Dec. 31, 1958. $4,632,000 for the escapee program (plus a $568,000 unobligated carry-over). $25 million for the UN Relief & Works Agency for Palestine refugees. $1,910,000 to pay for ocean freight of relief shipments by voluntary agencies (plus a $390,000 unobligated carry-over). $1½ million to promote peaceful uses of atomic energy abroad.

The House had approved a "right-to-know" amendment that would have canceled funds for any foreign aid project on which the Executive Branch had failed to provide, within 20 days, information demanded by Congress. The Senate obtained a compromise giving the Executive Branch 35 days and permitting it to withhold information whenever the President certified that its disclosure would not be in the national interest. [See pp. 286G1, 272A-D1, 266D1]

**Works Veto Overridden.** Congress Sept. 8 passed a $1,185,309,093 public works appropriation bill (HR9105) containing many features that had caused Pres. Eisenhower to veto the first works bill. The President vetoed the 2d bill Sept. 9. Both houses overrode his veto Sept. 10.*

The 2d bill retained all 67 new projects that Pres. Eisenhower had objected to in the first but reduced by 2½% the over-all appropriation for fiscal 1960 public works. The bill was passed Sept. 8 by a House vote of 266 D. & 46 R. vs. 89 D. & 4 R. and a Senate vote of 55 D. & 18 R. vs. 14 R. & Harry F. Byrd (D., Va.). It was overridden Sept. 10 by a House vote of 260 D. & 20 R. vs. 116 R. & 5 D. and a Senate vote of 60 D. & 12 R. vs. 21 R. & 2 D.

White House Press Secy. James C. Hagerty was asked Sept. 10 for Mr. Eisenhower's reaction to the overriding of the veto. Hagerty said the President "thought the lure of the pork barrel was a little too much for Congress to avoid."

Senate vote to override the veto: **60 D.**—Anderson, Bartlett, Bible, Byrd (W. Va.), Cannon, Carroll, Chavez, Clark, Dodd, Douglas, Eastland, Ellender, Engle, Ervin, Frear, Fulbright, Gore, Green, Gruening, Hart, Hayden, Hennings, Hill, Holland, Humphrey, Jackson, Johnson, Johnston, Jordan, Kefauver, Kennedy, Kerr, Long (Hawaii), Long (La.), Magnuson, Mansfield, McCarthy, McGee, McNamara, Monroney, Morse, Moss, Murray, Muskie, Neuberger, Pastore, Proxmire, Randolph, Robertson, Russell, Smathers, Sparkman, Stennis, Symington, Talmadge, Thurmond, Williams (N.J.), Yarborough, Young (O.). **12 R.**—Allott, Capehart, Cooper, Dworshak, Fong, Hickenlooper, Langer, Martin (Ia.), Mundt, Schoeppel, Scott, Young (N.D.).

Senate vote to sustain the veto: **21 R.**—Aiken, Beall, Bennett, Bush, Butler, Carlson, Case (N.J.), Cotton, Curtis, Dirksen, Goldwater, Hruska, Javits, Keating, Kuchel, Morton, Prouty, Saltonstall, Smith, Wiley, Williams (Del.). **2 D.**—Byrd (Va.), Lausche.

Paired for overriding: Church (D., Ida.) & Hartke (D.). Paired vs. overriding: Bridges (R., N.H.). Not voting or paired but announced as for overriding: O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.). [See p. 281D1]

**New Housing Bill.** A compromise $1 billion omnibus housing bill (S2654) was passed by 86-7 Senate vote Sept. 9 & House voice vote Sept. 10 and sent to the President. The new measure, replacing 2 vetoed bills: (a) dropped

* It was the 146th veto of Mr. Eisenhower's 6½ years in office but his first to be overridden. This reduced to 9 the number of Presidents who never had had a veto overridden: George Washington, James Madison, James Monroe, Andrew Jackson, James K. Polk, James Buchanan, Abraham Lincoln, William McKinley & Warren G. Harding. McKinley vetoed 42 bills; the other 8 vetoed a total of 19 bills.

† Sen. Hiram L. Fong (R., Hawaii), the first U.S. Senator of Chinese ancestry, came out Aug. 30 against "rushing" civil rights legislation through Congress. Segregation was "an emotional problem that will be cured by time," he said in a filmed TV interview with Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R., N.Y.). "It is difficult to legislate a mode of life." Fong simultaneously warned that U.S. recognition of Communist China would cause the loss of 315 million non-Communist Asians to the free world because such recognition would lower their morale to such an extent that "they would easily fall into the orbit of the Communist world." [See p. 271E2]

a $50 million program of direct loans for college classrooms that Mr. Eisenhower opposed; (b) retained a program of $50 million in direct loans for the elderly despite the President's objections; (c) retained provisions for 37,000 new public housing units that the President had opposed; (d) authorized $350 million for slum clearance the first year, $300 million the 2d year as a partial concession to Pres. Eisenhower's objection that $650 million originally voted for one year was too much; (e) met a Presidential objection by dropping the Oct. 1, 1960 cut-off date for an additional $8 billion in new FHA mortgage insurance authority. [See p. 289F1-B2]

**Farm Surplus & Food Stamps.** Both houses Sept. 11 passed by voice vote a compromise bill (HR8609) authorizing the government to dispose of $4.1 billion worth of surplus farm products in 2 years. It would continue for 2 years the overseas disposal program, authorizing the sale of an additional $3 billion worth of surpluses for foreign currency and the free distribution of an additional $600 million worth for overseas relief in famines & other emergencies. It also would authorize the Agriculture Secretary to distribute $250 million worth of surplus food annually for 2 years to needy Americans under a "food stamp" plan. [See p. 272A-G3]

A bill (S1289) continuing the special school milk program for 2 years was passed by the House Aug. 3 & the Senate Aug. 6. It would increase the CCC's annual spending authority under the program from the current $75 million to $81 million in fiscal 1960 & $84 million in fiscal 1961.

**Bond Rate Rise Passed.** A compromise bill (HR9035) authorizing the Treasury to raise interest rates on Series "E" & "H" long-term government bonds from the current top rate of 3.26% to 4¼% was passed by both houses and sent to the President Sept. 12. The Administration, which had sought the removal of the ceiling entirely, had announced that it planned to raise the rate to 3¾%. [See p. 271G2-C3]

**Gas Tax Raised.** A bill (HR8678) to help finance the 41,000-mile interstate highway program by raising the federal tax on gasoline from 3¢ a gallon to 4¢ for 21 months starting Oct. 1 was passed by 70-11 Senate vote Sept. 5 & House voice vote Sept. 9. Additional funds for the roads after July 1, 1961 would come from a share of the 10% manufacturers' tax on new autos & of the 8% excise tax on auto parts & accessories. [See pp. 271G2, 224B-C2]

**'Equal-Time' Rule.** A compromise bill (S2424) to exempt radio & TV news from the "equal-time" requirement was adopted by 142-70 House standing vote Sept. 2 & Senate voice vote Sept. 3 and signed by Pres. Eisenhower Sept. 14. The bill provided that radio & TV stations & networks no longer would have to give equal time to all competing political candidates in cases where one had appeared in a newscast, news interview or news documentary or in on-the-spot news coverage. [See p. 248A1]

**Radio Pacts Delayed.** A House Foreign Relations subcommittee headed by Sen. Wayne Morse (D., Ore.) recommended Aug. 29 that the Senate take no action until 1960 on ratification of: (1) the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement, submitted to the Senate in 1951 and covering the U.S., Canada, Cuba & the Dominican Republic, and (2) an agreement with Mexico submitted in 1957. The 2 pacts agreed on controlling standard band frequencies to avoid interference in radio broadcasting. The U.S. Daylight Broadcasters Association opposed the Mexican pact.

**Other Legislation.** A bill (HR9069) to authorize the State Department to deny passports to Communists was passed by 371-18 House vote Sept. 8 and sent to the Senate. A person denied a passport would be guaranteed a hearing and would be entitled to "judicial review on the record." By a 98-29 vote, the House rejected an amendment by Rep. Francis E. Walter (D., Pa.) to let passport denials be based on confidential information. The bill would permit the President to forbid Americans to travel to any area where such travel might harm U.S. interests.

A compromise $1,363,961,200 military construction appropriation bill, $199,238,800 less than Pres. Eisenhower had requested, was passed by voice votes of both houses Sept. 4. It provided $263,632,300 for the Army, $207,112,400 for the Navy, $776,832,500 for the Air Force & $46,745,000 for the Defense Department and included funds for 86 National Guard armories in 30 states. The regular $39,228,239,000 defense appropriation bill (HR7454) was signed by the President Aug. 18 as Public Law 86-166. [See p. 247B-G3]

A compromise $6,502,152,200 appropriation bill to finance independent federal agencies was passed by the House July 23 and the Senate Sept. 4 and signed Sept. 14. The sum was about $82 million less than the President had requested, but its largest individual allotment, $5,042,544,000 for the Veterans Administration, was $13,059,000 more than requested.

The Senate, by voice vote July 6, gave final Congressional approval to a bill continuing until Aug. 1, 1963 the military reserve program under which volunteers could sign up for 6 months' active-duty training and then finish their service in the reserve.

The House Sept. 11 passed and sent to the President a bill (HR8599) adding $75 million to the Small Business Administration's $500 million revolving loan fund. The House originally had voted a $200 million increase, but it accepted a $125 million Senate cut in its proposal. [See p. 257C3]

The Senate Sept. 1 approved and sent to the President a compromise bill (HR213) to give Social Security coverage to non-professional employes of school districts.

A Senate Labor subcommittee voted July 10 to increase the federal minimum wage to $1.25 an hour and to extend coverage to 10 million more workers. No further action was taken. [See pp. 154D2, 108C2]

A bill (S819) to modify the loyalty oath for students seeking federal loans was sent back to committee and killed for the current session by a 49-42 Senate vote (26 D. & 23 R. vs. 34 D. & 8 R.) July 23. As originally sponsored by Sen. John F. Kennedy (D., Mass.) & approved by the Senate Labor Committee June 24, it would have repealed the Defense Education Act requirement that students & teachers receiving funds under the act swear they were loyal and not members of subversive organizations. After debate, however, the Senate July 23 approved, by 46-45 vote, a proposal by Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R., N.Y.) to substitute the standard oath of allegiance for the original oath. It then shelved the measure. Repeal of the oath had been urged at a Senate Education subcommittee hearing Apr. 29 by Dr. Katherine B. McBride, Bryn Mawr College president, & by Everett Case, Colgate University president & chairman of the American Council of Education's Committee on Federal Relationships. Repeal also was urged in a resolution adopted in Minneapolis Aug. 21 by the American Federation of Teachers. [See p. 62A-B1]

A bill (S2504) authorizing disaster-stricken farmers to buy government-held surplus feed grains at support prices was passed by the House Sept. 8 & the Senate Sept. 10.

The Senate, by 54-34 vote Sept. 2, referred to the Foreign Relations Committee and killed for the session a bill (S308) to authorize Chicago to divert more water (1,000 cubic feet a second) from Lake Michigan into the Chicago drainage canal for a one-year trial period for sewage disposal. Sen. William Proxmire (D., Wis.) had fought the measure in a 7-hour speech Sept. 1. Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania & Canada opposed the water diversion on grounds that it would lower lake levels and hamper ship loading & hydroelectric operations. The Supreme Court had ruled in 1929 that Chicago could divert Lake Michigan water for navigation but not for sanitation.

## FOREIGN

**Algeria.** French authorities in Algiers reported Sept. 12 that Algerian rebels had killed 1,456 Moslem & 157 European civilians, wounded 1,297 Moslems & 377 Europeans and abducted 1,653 Moslems & 63 Europeans in 1959's first 8 months. 72 rebels were reported killed in 2 clashes with French troops Sept. 10-11 in the Kabylia Mtns. area. [See p. 218E3]

**Austria.** 20,000 Tyrolese demonstrated in Innsbruck Sept. 13 against alleged Italian misrule of the South Tyrol (Alto Adige). Pres. Adolf Schaerf & Chancellor Julius Raab attended the meeting. [See p. 78B3]

**Belgium.** Congo Min. Maurice van Hemelrijck resigned Sept. 3 to protest a cabinet decision to grant only ad-

visory status to African-elected legislative bodies in the Belgian Congo. Van Hemelrijck, who was replaced by Auguste de Schryver, warned that delays in creating a promised Belgian Congo legislature could cause renewed African unrest. Premier Gaston Eyskens pledged Sept. 4 that Belgium would carry out its Jan. 13 pledge to prepare the Congo for self-government. [See pp. 146C2, 102B3, 13G2]

**Britain.** A Conservative Party election manifesto, issued Sept. 11 by Prime Min. Macmillan, proposed that a minister for science be put in charge of a new Scientific & Industrial Research Dept. and all British medical, nuclear, space & agricultural research.

The British Trades Union Congress held its 91st annual conference in Blackpool Sept. 7-11 and voted to support the Labor Party in forthcoming general elections. Resolutions approved Sept. 9 rejected unilateral British nuclear disarmament, backed Labor Party plans for British leadership of a "non-nuclear club" to seek the atomic disarmament of all nations except the U.S. & USSR, and opposed U.S. missile bases on British territory. [See pp. 227C2, 206B2]

31 British soldiers were honored by Queen Elizabeth Aug. 26 for bravery shown while fighting rebel troops of the Imam of Oman as members of a secret airborne task force sent to Oman in January. [See p. 280B3]

The Church of England Newspaper confirmed Sept. 11 the increasing use of Roman Catholic forms of worship by a "small minority" of Anglican clergymen who, it said, should "conform" or leave the church. [See p. 274G1]

A British-Soviet trade pact providing for the exchange of £3,400,000 ($9,520,000) worth of consumer goods by June 30, 1960 was disclosed Aug. 28 by the Board of Trade. [See p. 288A3]

A North East Atlantic Fisheries Convention, signed in January by 14 nations was ratified Aug. 27 by Britain, the first signatory to do so.

**Canada.** Progressive Conservatives won 22 of 30 seats in the Prince Edward I. provincial legislature in elections Sept. 2. The Liberal Party, which had controlled Prince Edward I. for 24 years, remained in power only in Newfoundland. [See p. 274A2]

Paul Sauve, 52, was sworn in Sept. 11 to succeed the late Maurice Duplessis as Quebec premier. [See p. 292D1]

27,000 British Columbia lumber workers ended a 2-month strike Sept. 15 under a 2-year contract fixing basic hourly wages at $1.82. [See p. 85E3]

**East Germany.** Klaus Fuchs became deputy director of the East German nuclear research institute in Rossendorf, near Dresden, the ADN news agency reported Aug. 31. [See p. 209B3]

Karl Schirdewan & Fritz Selbmann, East German CP leaders purged in 1958, confessed Sept. 2 in statements to the CP magazine Neuer Weg that they had sought to wrest control of the party from CP First Secy. Walter Ulbricht. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 73F3]

**Finland.** The fiscal 1960 Finnish budget, made public Sept. 14, envisaged expenditures of 334.7 billion finn-marks (1 billion), a 30 billion-finn-mark increase over 1959.

**France.** Vatican orders to Maurice Cardinal Feltin of Paris to disband the controversial French worker-priest movement were reported Sept. 14 by the Paris newspaper Le Monde. A message signed by Giuseppe Cardinal Pizzardo, secretary of the Vatican's Sacred Congregation of the Holy Office, urged that "secular institutes" be formed to replace the worker-priests with trained laymen who would renew Catholicism among French workers. 100 French priests had joined the worker-priest movement, begun in 1944 on suggestions of the late Abbé Henri Godin, but many allegedly had been influenced by Marxist doctrine & had supported leftist causes. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 350E2; XIV, 87B3, 31G2]

Price & profit ceilings were imposed by the French Govt. Sept. 12 on a wide variety of foods, drugs & consumer goods. [See pp. 210A1, 195C1]

**French Community.** The French Sudan & Senegal, members of the Mali Federation within the French Community, were disclosed Sept. 14 to have asked for full independence from France & the community. Sudanese Premier Modibo Keita told the N.Y. Times that he & Premier Mamadou Dia of Senegal had placed independence requests before Pres. de Gaulle during a French Community Executive Council meeting in Paris Sept. 10-11. Keita said the 2 countries would seek release from French Community ties by 1960 through negotiations with France. [See p. 266B2]

The 12-member French Community Executive Council gave its endorsement Sept. 11 to de Gaulle's undisclosed plan for settling the Algerian rebellion. It also approved French plans to proceed with the production & testing of a nuclear bomb, although the Sudan & Senegal protested the radiation menace to Africans that would result from the testing of a bomb in the Sahara. [See p. 258B1]

**Guinea.** A credit agreement announced in Moscow Aug. 26 provided for the Soviet loan to Guinea of 140 million rubles ($35 million at official rates) for the purchase of industrial machinery in the USSR. [See p. 129A3]

**Iceland.** Amb.-to-U.S. Thor Thors protested to the State Dept. Sept. 11 against alleged misbehavior of U.S. servicemen in incidents reported to have taken place on the U.S.-manned NATO airbase & commercial airport in Keflavik. 2 Icelandic officials & 2 American civilians were said to have been forced by an armed U.S. sentry to lie on wet ground Sept. 5 when they entered a restricted hangar. [See p. 191G2]

**India.** 19 persons were killed in Calcutta, 9 of them by police gunfire, when Communist- & leftist-led mobs rioted Sept. 1-3 to protest West Bengal state food policies. The rioters attacked police stations and set fire to police cars & Govt. property. They had been incited by a Communist demonstration held Aug. 31 to demand a state supply of rice at fixed prices. A new food rationing system was announced Sept. 3 by West Bengal Chief Min. B. C. Roy. [See p. 274G2]

20,000 persons rioted in Nagpur, central India, Aug. 30, demanding formation of a separate Vidarbha state centered on Nagpur should the Indian Govt. approve plans to divide Bombay state into Gujerati- & Marathi-speaking areas. [See p. 266A3]

**Indonesia.** The arrest of Atty. Gen. Gatot Taruna Mihardja on orders of Defense Min. Abdul Haris Nasution was disclosed Sept. 13 by Indonesian Army Hq. in Jakarta. Gatot was said to have been detained Sept. 9 on charges of trying to "run down" the prestige of army leadership. [See p. 111G2]

Gov. Lukman Hakim of the Bank of Indonesia resigned Aug. 31 to protest a banking & business crisis attributed to Pres. Sukarno's devaluation of the rupiah. [See p. 274A3]

1,100 Darul Islam terrorists were reported to have surrendered to Indonesian Army forces Sept. 14 in the south Celebes. [See p. 274C3]

**Italy.** Vatican radio announced Sept. 3 that representatives of the Roman Catholic & Eastern Orthodox Churches would meet in Venice in 1960 for unofficial talks on a possible reunification of the 2 churches. The talks were said to have been suggested by Eugene Cardinal Tisserant, dean of the Vatican's Sacred College & secretary of the Holy Congregation for the Eastern Church. Arrangements were made by Catholic observers at the recent Rhodes meetings of the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches. [See pp. 236F1, 223D3]

Plans to build a pipeline system capable of pumping 12-14 million tons of Middle Eastern oil annually from the port of Genoa to Switzerland, West Germany & northern Italy were announced Sept. 10 by Enrico Mattei, head of the Italian Govt.'s Natl. Fuel Trust (ENI).

**Japan.** Controls on foreign exchange were eased Sept. 11 by Finance Ministry orders permitting Japanese banks to quote exchange prices within fixed limits. [See p. 252A1]

Japan re-established diplomatic relations with Hungary Aug. 29 for the first time since World War II. [See Vol. XVII, p. 132A2]

Tokyo population: 9,100,539 Aug. 1.

**Kenya.** Gov. Sir Patrick Muir Renison, 48, of British Guiana was appointed Sept. 8 to succeed Kenya Gov. Sir Evelyn Baring in October.

A British inquiry commission headed by Prisons Admin. Dir. R. D. Fair recommended Aug. 31 that the Hola detention camp for African terrorists be closed & the cases of all inmates awaiting trial be reviewed. [See p. 163B3]

An agreement to build a $45 million oil refinery in the Mombasa area was disclosed Sept. 11 by the Kenya Govt.,

the Royal Dutch Shell Group & British Petroleum Co., Ltd.

**Korea.** The UN Comm. on Korean Unification & Rehabilitation, in a report issued Sept. 7 for the new UN Gen. Assembly, said Communist China & North Korea had refused to accept UN demands for free all-Korean elections and that South Korea had insisted that UN-supervised elections be limited to North Korea. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 407A3]

A North Korean cabinet reorganization announced Sept. 2 abolished the ministries of Justice, Local Admin., City Construction, Management & Labor and created a single Power Ministry through a merger of the ministries of Electric, Coal & Chemical Industry. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 83D2]

**Liberia.** A defense agreement signed by the U.S. & Liberian Govts. July 8 & made public Sept. 10 pledged consultation on U.S. military aid to Liberia "in the event of aggression or threat of aggression against Liberia." [See pp. 263A3, 258B1]

**Morocco.** A new leftist political front, the Natl. Union of Popular Forces, was formed in Casablanca Sept. 6 by ex-Pres. Mehdi Ben Barka of the Moroccan Consultative Assembly, other dissident members of the Istiqlal Party, Mohammed El Basri, head of the guerrilla Moroccan Liberation Army, and Moroccan trade unionists. The new party Sept. 7 called for a constitutional monarchy, nationalization of vital sectors of the economy, agrarian reform & betterment of the "peasant masses" & "liquidation of the remnants of colonialism." [See pp. 139A3, 30E3]

**Netherlands.** Princess Beatrix, 21, heiress-presumptive to the Netherlands throne, arrived in New York Sept. 11 on the maiden voyage of the new Dutch liner Rotterdam. She flew to Washington Sept. 14 for lunch with Pres. & Mrs. Eisenhower. [See p. 148F2]

**Pakistan.** Pres. Mohammed Ayub Khan announced Sept. 2 that local elections would be held before 1960 to elect the first of a pyramidal system of local & provincial councils designed to establish the "basic democracies" in Pakistan. [See p. 163A2]

**Poland.** Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski, in an Aug. 15 address in Nysa, western Poland (reported Aug. 29 in a Catholic weekly), expressed appreciation for the financial aid given to postwar reconstruction of churches by Poland's Communist regime. But Wyszynski, speaking Aug. 26 in Czestachowa, attacked the schismatic Polish Natl. Church and warned that the Roman Catholic church would fight any effort to "undermine" it. [See p. 255C1]

400 political leaders from 50 nations attended the annual meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, held Aug. 27-Sept. 4 in the chamber of the Polish Sejm (Parlt.) in Warsaw.

**Red China.** The Chinese Communist Party admitted Aug. 26 that China's announced 1958 production figures had been exaggerated and that 1959 output goals had been reduced.

A CP Central Com. communiqué broadcast by Peiping radio conceded that China's 1958 grain output had been 250 million metric tons instead of the 375 million tons announced and the 1959 grain goal would be 275 million tons rather than the 525 million tons previously announced. The communiqué blamed the errors in farm production statistics on "lack of experience in assessing & calculating output of an unprecedented bumper harvest." It claimed that despite inaccuracies, 1958 production represented a "great leap forward."

Other revised production statistics (with earlier claims in parentheses): steel — 8 million tons for industry, 3,080,000 tons fit only for "requirements of rural areas" (11,080,000 tons), 12 million tons in 1959 (18 million tons); coal—1959 production to increase by 24% to 335 million tons (380 million tons); cotton — 2,100,000 tons in 1958 (3,350,000 tons), 2,310,000 tons in 1959 (5 million tons). The value of total industrial output during 1958 was revised downward from 165 billion yuan to 147 billion yuan, and 1959 investments in capital construction were reduced from 27 billion yuan to 24.8 billion yuan. [See pp. 267B1, 251F2, 242F2, 234F2, 203D2, 120C3, 5E3]

The reductions were offset by 1959 production gains announced to the Standing Committee of the Natl. People's Congress (Parlt.) by Premier Chou En-lai Aug. 26 & made public Aug. 28 by Peiping radio. Chinese production for Jan.-June 1959, as reported by Chou: steel 5,300,000 tons; iron 9½ million tons; coal 174 million tons; electricity 18.4 billion kwh.; cotton yarn 4,147,000 bales; grains 69½ million tons. Chou reported that acreages of summer crops had been "somewhat reduced" in 1959 and noted that China had suffered "serious natural calamities in the spring." [See p. 267E1]

**Rumania.** Govt. decrees Aug. 28 raised Rumanians' wages from 8% to 25% and reduced prices of more than 2,600 types of foods & consumer goods, including clothing (6-25%), shoes (8-28%), medicines (13-63%), tea (25-40%) & coffee (25%). Meat & dairy product prices were raised. [See p. 112A1]

The release from prison of Rabbi Alexander Zissu Portugal, Jewish refugee leader arrested by Rumania in April, was reported Sept. 1 by the U.S. State Dept. [See p. 94F3]

**San Marino.** The ruling Christian Democratic-Social Democratic coalition defeated an alliance of Communists & Leftwing Socialists for the first time since World War II in San Marino general elections Sept. 13. Christian Democrats won 2,811 votes & 27 seats in the 60-member Grand & General Council (Parlt.), Social Democrats 1,015 votes & 9 seats, Communists 1,653 votes & 16 seats, allied Leftwing Socialists 878 votes & 8 seats. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 341B2]

**Soviet Union.** The 16,000-ton atomic icebreaker Lenin sailed from Leningrad Sept. 15 on its maiden voyage in the Baltic Sea. The Lenin, first nuclear-powered surface vessel, was designed to keep open the 11,000-mile Arctic Sea route between Murmansk & Vladivostock, currently navigable only 10 weeks of the year. [See p. 255E3]

A report on Soviet education, issued Sept. 5 by the U.S. Office of Education, cited evidence that the USSR was "committed to education as a means of national advancement." The report, prepared by a U.S. education mission (headed by Education Comm. Lawrence G. Derthick) on the basis of a May 8-June 6 visit to the USSR, made these observations: (1) Russians seemed to share "the conviction that education, in addition to hard work . . . [was] the best means of winning world supremacy"; (2) Soviet teachers' & pupils' education was intensive by current U.S. standards, with increasing "emphasis . . . on the practical & technological aspects of science"; (3) Soviet educational reforms intended to integrate work with education were less radical than reported and were "not going to alter the basic program substantially"; (4) teachers were "members of an honored profession . . . highly respected & well paid" with salaries comparable to those of physicians & engineers; (5) the USSR was channeling "from 10 to 15% of the total national income . . . into education of all types" (compared with a reported 5% for the U.S.). [See pp. 253G3, 211D1, 52A1; Vol. XVIII, 335B2, 131D3]

Boris Pasternak, Soviet novelist, appeared in public Sept. 11 for the first time since the controversy over his designation for the 1958 Nobel Prize. Pasternak attended the final Soviet concert of the N.Y. Philharmonic and later entertained conductor Leonard Bernstein at his home near Moscow. [See pp. 275D1, 171E2]

**South Africa.** 1,000 Africans met in Durban Sept. 6 to plan non-violent resistance to South African Govt. racial policies. The meeting, called by Pres. Albert Luthuli of the African National Congress, who was confined to his home in Groutville, north of Durban, discussed a Luthuli appeal for marshaling African "buying power & labor power" to "induce South Africa to mend its ways." It was attended by representatives of the Natal Indian Congress, the multiracial South African Congress of Democrats & the South African Trades Union Congress. [See pp. 234G1, 211C2]

Resignations from the opposition United Party were announced by J. G. N. Strauss, former party leader, Aug. 26 & by Harry F. Oppenheimer, industrialist, Sept. 2. [See p. 267E2]

**Tunisia.** A Franco-Tunisian monetary & commercial agreement signed in Paris Sept. 5 provided for continued Tunisian membership in the franc zone and for maintaining current French-Tunisian trade totalling $180 million annually but did not re-establish the customs union accord recently denounced by Tunisia. The agreement provided that (1) French foods, textiles & chemicals would enter Tunisia duty-free, and other goods would be given preferential tariffs; (2) Tu-

nisian wine & hard wheat would enter France free or with small duties; (3) Tunisian trade accounts would be settled in Paris but held in a special franc-zone account; (4) Tunisia would be given initial franc-zone drawing rights of $15 million. [See p. 275D2]

**Turkey.** Adman Guvenci & Seref Paksi, publisher & editor, respectively, of the opposition Izmir daily Demokrat, were sentenced to 16 months' imprisonment by an Izmir press court Sept. 2 for insulting the public prosecutor's office. [See p. 242C3]

**West Germany.** Pres. Theodor Heuss, 75, completed his 2d term of office Sept. 12 and was succeeded by Pres. Heinrich Luebke, 64, who was sworn in Sept. 15 at a joint session of Parliament. [See p. 218F2]

A new "basic program" published Sept. 10 by the Social Democratic Party omitted traditional references to Marxism, the class war & history of socialism. Considered a new party statement of principles, it abandoned dogmatic insistence on public ownership and called instead for "effective public controls" over economic power. [See p. 242F3]

Ruhr miners demonstrated in Dortmund Aug. 29 and in Essen & Gelsenkirchen Sept. 12 to protest the failure of Economy Min. Ludwig Erhard & Labor Min. Theodor Blank to deal with the West German coal crisis. Chrmn. Heinrich Gutermuth of the 400,000-member miner's union called Sept. 12 for nationalization of the coal industry to prevent the closing of unprofitable pits & layoffs of 50,000 miners proposed by the Federation of Mining Industry. [See p. 267A3]

The Bonn Defense Ministry Aug. 15 denied British reports that West German scientists were helping France build an A-bomb. It invited London Daily Herald reporters to inspect the joint French-West German nuclear center at St. Louis, in Alsace, to prove that the paper's reports of nuclear weapons cooperation were wrong. The French Atomic Energy Comm. had denied the reports Aug. 11.

Heinz Linge, 46, Hitler's former valet, was awarded 5,640 Deutsche Marks ($1,298) by a West Berlin court Aug. 27 as compensation for 10 years in Soviet PW & labor camps.

## LATIN AMERICA

**Nicaragua.** The N.Y. Times reported Aug. 23 from Tegucigalpa, Honduras that 20 Nicaraguan rebels who had landed in Honduras by error while trying to invade Nicaragua had accused Cuban leaders of trying to force them to join the Communists.

The Nicaraguans' story: Their leader, Chester Lacayo, had been training them on a friend's farm in Cuba with no Cuban government help when Maj. Raúl Castro, commander-in-chief of Cuban armed forces, told them they would have to form a popular front with the Reds to get Cuban aid; they were told that Maj. Ernesto (Che) Guevara, whom they described as "the No. 1 Communist of the Cuban revolution," had been put "in charge of Caribbean affairs"; Guevara & a Nicaraguan Communist, Rafael Somarriba, had been training a rival Nicaraguan rebel band in Havana's La Cabana fortress, of which Guevara was commander; when the Lacayo group refused Guevara's orders to join the Communist-led rebels, Guevara ordered them interned; Lacayo fled, however, and later, armed by U.S. sympathizers, led his abortive invasion June 17 from the Mexican island of Holbox. [See pp. 276B-C1, 268E1, 267C3, 251F1-A2]

Somarriba & his band were captured by the Honduran Army as they tried to cross the Honduran border into Nicaragua in June. 28 Cuban members of the Somarriba force were flown back to Havana by commercial airliner July 3.

Nicaragua's National Guard announced Aug. 6 that it had repulsed (a) a group of invaders from Costa Rica and captured its leader, Antonio Jiménez Atiarca, a Costa Rican, and (b) a band of invaders from Honduras led by Luis Escalone, a Cuban.

## OBITUARIES

**(Gilbert) Adrian,** 56, Hollywood fashion designer, husband of actress Janet Gaynor; Sept. 13 in Hollywood of stroke.

**Ernie Burnett,** 74, song writer ("Melancholy Baby"); Sept. 11 in Saranac Lake, N.Y.

**J. Bayard Clark,** 77, U. S. Rep. (D., N.C.) 1926-48; Aug. 26 in Fayetteville, N.C. [See Vol. VI, p. 229J]

**Dr. David Leigh Colvin,** 79, prohibitionist, Prohibition Party Presidential candidate in 1936; Sept. 7 in Bronxville, N.Y.

**Rev. Thomas P. Cunningham,** 53, New Zealand-born Roman Catholic missionary in Alaska since 1934; Sept. 3 in Point Barrow, Alaska.

**Hassoldt Davis,** 52, adventurer, explorer in Asia, South America, Africa, author of "World Without a Roof" & "Sorcerers' Village"; Sept. 8 in Boston. [See Vol. XVII, p. 336G3]

**Paul Douglas,** 52, actor, husband of actress Jan Sterling; Sept. 11 in Hollywood of heart attack.

**Jacques Fourcade,** 57, one of 6 deputy speakers of French Natl. Assembly, ex-pres. of Consultive Assembly of French Colonies; Sept. 5 in Blois, France in auto accident.

**Moses Ginsberg,** 85, Polish-born shipowner, construction firm head, operator of American-Foreign Steamship Corp. (formerly American Star Line), philanthropist; Aug. 30 in Greenwich, Conn.

**Abner Green** (Abraham Greenberg), 46, executive secy. (since 1942) of American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born (which was listed as a Communist-front organization by the U.S. Attorney General); Sept. 5 in New York of malignant brain tumor. (Green served 6 months in prison in 1951 for contempt of court in refusing to answer questions about his committee or about the Civil Rights Congress, which also had been listed as subversive and of which he was a trustee.) [See Vol. XIV, p. 237E1]

**S. Ralph Lazarus,** 61, pres. of Benrus Watch Co. (which he founded with his brothers, Benjamin & Oscar, in 1919), philanthropist; Sept. 4 in New York of cancer.

**Israel Rokach,** 63, deputy speaker of Israeli Knesset, Israeli Interior Min. 1952-55, Tel Aviv Mayor 1933-49, a founder & leader of General Zionist Party; Sept. 13 in Tel Aviv of heart attack. [See Vol. XIV, p. 20C3]

**Edgar Bloom Stern,** 73, New Orleans civic leader, pres. New Orleans Cotton Exchange 1927-28, chrmn. WDSU-TV; Aug. 24 in Price, Utah.

**John G. Stoll,** 80, editor-publisher of the Lexington (Ky.) Leader; Aug. 26 in Lexington.

**Harold Sines Vance,** 69, U.S. Atomic Energy Comm. member since 1955, ex-chrmn. of Studebaker-Packard executive committee, ex-chrmn. & pres. of Studebaker Corp.; Aug. 31 in Washington of pneumonia following abdominal operation.

**Dr. Stenio Vinvent,** in 80s, Haiti president 1930-41; Sept. 3 in Port-au-Prince.

**Frank G. Walker,** 73, U.S. Postmaster General 1940-45, Democratic Natl. Com. chrmn. 1943-44; Sept. 13 in New York.

## MISCELLANEOUS

**Explosive-filled suitcase,** thrown by demented ex-convict Paul Harold Orgeron, 49, into the schoolyard of Edgar A. Poe elementary school in Houston, Tex. Sept. 15, exploded and killed Orgeron, his son, Dusty Paul, 7, 2 other children, the school's custodian & a teacher. 18 children & the school principal were hospitalized. Orgeron had been involved in a custody battle with his estranged wife.

**8 Terre Haute (Ind.) gambling syndicate members,** convicted of conspiracy to evade Federal excise taxes & failure to register as a syndicate, were sentenced in Indianapolis Sept. 10 to 5 years' imprisonment and fined $25,000 each. Those sentenced: Leo Shaffer, 58; Jules Horwick, 54; Philip Share, 54; Irwin Gordon, 41; James Tamer, 46; Eddie M. Wyatt, 60. The 5-year prison sentences of ex-Indianapolis Sheriff Charles L. Sumner, 70, & Joseph Jacobs (Jacobson), 64, were suspended because of their age. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 288E1]

**Truck** loaded with farm workers & their families ran off a northeastern Brazil road, caused 14 deaths Sept. 12.

**Cloudburst** caused flash floods & 10 deaths in Ancona, Italy Sept. 5.

**Ronaldo Duncan Arantes,** 26, of Rio de Janeiro, was found shot to death Sept. 7 on the campus of North Central College in Naperville, Ill. Arantes was a member of the 8-man Brazilian rowing team taking part in the Pan-American Games.

**Miss America of 1960** title was won by Lynda Lee Mead, 20, U. of Miss. junior from Natchez, Sept. 12 in Atlantic City. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 296E3]

### MARRIED

**Thomas E. Dewey Jr.,** 26, member of investment banking firm Kuhn, Loeb & Co. & son of N.Y. ex-governor, to Ann Reynolds Lawler, 22; Sept. 12 in Scarborough, N.Y.